

**"THE NOBLE ORDER."**

**The Members are Denied the Church Rites by the Catholic Prelates.**

**The Tanners Make an Unconditional Surrender But Too Late.**

**The Big Guns Issue a Slandorous Appeal and Demand More Money.**

**NO SACRAMENT FOR THE KNIGHTS.**

Montreal, Nov. 30.—The Superior of the Oblate Fathers has announced that no Knight of Labor shall be allowed to partake of sacrament.

**ENDED IN COMPLETE SURRENDER.**

Salem, Mass., Nov. 30.—The great strike of the tanners and curriers of Peabody and Salem, which began on July 12th, with a demand that fifty-nine hours constitute a week's work, was officially ended Saturday, when the various assemblies of the Knights of Labor of the two places met in mass meeting and declared their strike off. The men were advised to return to work whenever they could get it. The surrender was most complete, every point at issue being yielded, but it came too late to be of much service to the strikers, the great body of whom have not only lost their jobs, but will now lose even the pittance they have been receiving during the strike from the district assembly of the Knights of Labor. They ask to be permitted to return to work at the old terms, but, except in the case of a few skilled men, this is now impossible, as the tanners have long been running with non-union men, and the manufacturers will adhere to the plan mapped out in the first place, and refuse to place themselves in the hands of the Knights. It is a severe blow to the organization in this vicinity, and the coming scramble for work will make it still more difficult for the Knights and union to stand together. It is estimated that only about 100 of the several thousand in Salem and Peabody will secure work in those places for some time to come. This will cause a good deal of suffering. Already many appeals have been made to the overseers of the poor for aid, and many of the families of the idlers will be dependent entirely upon charity.

**ANOTHER STRIKE**

Chicago, Nov. 30.—A special to the Times from Coalton, Ohio, says: All the coal miners in the valley, two thousand in number, struck this afternoon. Their employers refused to pay an additional five cents per ton for mining.

**A PITIFUL BUT FALSE APPEAL.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The Press tomorrow will publish the following important secret circular issued by the general officers of the Knights of Labor, with photo lithographic reproductions of the signatures and seal of the order:

**NOBLE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA, OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 27, OFFICE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Nov. 19, 1886.**  
To all the Subordinate Assemblies of the order, Greeting:

Previous to the session of the general assembly at Richmond, an appeal was issued to the order for funds to assist victimized and locked-out members in various parts of the country. The response to that appeal was not such as it should have been and only about \$14,000 was received thereon. This is manifest to every member, was entirely insufficient to render the assistance needed and desired. Many thousand members were thrown upon our hands by lock-outs of the employers who acted in concert with the avowed purpose of driving their employees out of the order, thereby crippling, if not destroying its power for usefulness. The order of the Knights of Labor has reached the most critical period in its history. It stands as a power for good or evil, but your general officers, while they make no special claim to superiority in the purity of method, have sworn that the order shall be made a power of right, and right only; that the laws shall be rigidly enforced and the members shall receive the fullest protection of their rights under laws of our country and our order. Without any provocation, except the exercise of the inherited right of every free man, to belong to any organization he pleases, not in conflict with the laws of the country. Thousands of our members, men and women, without warning have been thrown out of employment. They have gone to the door of the mill and factory and to the mouth of the mine where but yesterday they were employed, only to find staring them in the face this unchristian and un-American mandate "you cannot return to work here until you sign a contract to leave the Knights of Labor and that you will never become a member of that or any other labor organization." Every man who has joined the Knights of Labor, has pledged himself to do his duty in the cause of mankind.

**NO OATH BINDS HIM**

to any act contrary to the duty he owes to God or his country, but something more sacred even than an oath—his pledge of honor—binds him to loyally defend the principles of truth, honor, justice and citizenship. Two alternatives present themselves—unconditional surrender or manly defense. Which shall it be? The locked-out members in their enforced idleness turn from suffering wives and starving children in pathetic appeal to your general board to give them in maintaining their manhood and fidelity to the order. The general assembly instructed your general executive board to give them all the assistance in its power. It can render the assistance only in one way, and that is through the co-operation of the earnest and legal members of our order. Words of sympathy, however kind and grateful, will not supply the needs of those locked out members. We must have that which is more substantial. We cannot supply it ourselves, therefore, frankly come to you, having all these circumstances in mind and

**DEEPLY MOVED BY SYMPATHY**

for these suffering members and those dependent upon them. Your general executive board has unanimously resolved to levy an assessment of twenty five cents per member upon all the local assemblies of the order the same to be paid under the following regulations:

All local assemblies that responded to the appeal mentioned will be credited on this assessment with the amount donated. All local assemblies who can, are requested to pay the full amount of the assessment, not later than December 20th, 1886. The assessment in this case will be 25 cents for each member, as shown by the reports to the general treasurer from the quarter ending October 1st, 1886. Locals preferring the amount in installments may pay 10 cents for each member, as shown by the report to Oct. 1st, 1886, to be paid not later than Dec. 20th, 1886, and 10 cents not later than January 20th, 1887, and five cents not later than February 20, 1887, for each member as shown by the report for the quarter ending January, 1887. This assessment will be known as

**A SPECIAL DEFENSE ASSESSMENT,**

and must be paid to the general secretary, Chas. H. Litchman, Lock Box 885, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, not later than the date named. When the appeal was issued in aid of the southwest strike, it received a most prompt and generous response. The need for that appeal and the crisis to be met, great though they were,

DID NOT EQUAL THE GRAVE EMERGENCY which compels this assessment. With the termination of that strike began the present struggle by capitalists everywhere throughout the country. The lines are sharply drawn, the contest is upon us and must be waged to a successful issue. You know for what purpose we require the money. All we ask is that before paying it each member put himself in the place of one locked out, remembering that he gives twice who gives quickly and act upon the golden rule "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The above assessment must be sent to the general secretary, Charles H. Litchman, lock box 885, Philadelphia.

(Signed.) T. V. POWDERLY, Gen'l. M. W. By order of the General Executive board.

Attest: CHARLES H. LITCHMAN, Gen'l. Sec.

**FAYETTE'S FIRE.**

**The Howard County Court House Goes up in Flames.**

Fayette, Mo., Dec. 2.—The court house building at this place was discovered to be on fire at 5 o'clock last night and in thirty minutes it was completely gutted. The fire caught under the roof at the north end of the building, supposedly from a fire which had become defective and had been smoldering there for several hours. As soon as it reached the belfry at the south end, the fire escaped from its pent-up quarters and made rapid headway. Volumes of smoke pouring from the belfry gave the first indications of fire and a large crowd responded quickly to the alarm. A glance showed the impossibility of saving the building and every effort was directed toward the preservation of the records. Fortunately all the county officers were in the building or among the first to arrive and each directed the work of his office. Willing hands worked rapidly and systematically and in twenty minutes every record and all valuable papers were removed beyond the reach of the fire. Very little wind was blowing at the time and there was no danger to the other buildings. The burned building was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$21,500. It was insured for \$10,000, distributed as follows: (Central, of New York, \$5,000; German American, \$2,500; Springfield, \$2,500). The building showed the ravages of time and the citizens of Howard county long looked forward to the time when it should be replaced with a handsome and more substantial structure. The present loss, however, comes at a very unfortunate time and will probably result in the building of a \$20,000 court house instead of the fine one contemplated, were the county out of debt.

**Arbitrary Circulars.**

New York, Dec. 2.—The employees of the Philadelphia & Reading, Jersey Central, with the different divisions of the system are greatly excited over circular notices which have been sent to them individually. There is widespread disaffection among the men in consequence, as the notices are regarded as arbitrary and oppressive. The circulars state that all quarterly passes are to be returned at once, as none of them are good after Nov. 30, 1886. No employee is allowed to ride free after Nov. 30. No employee will be allowed to live at a distance from the place of work except by special permission from the head department. When such special permission is given, special rates upon a ticket may be obtained at one-half the regular season ticket. The order applies to every man in the employ of the road. The orders are considered a great hardship by the men. The indignation among them is very strong, and trouble is feared.

**The McKay Murder.**

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—The *Pittsburgh Lake Providence* special says: H. D. Briggs, the justice of the peace who held an inquest upon the charred remains of Major John McKay and Maria Rule, who were murdered on Monday evening arrived here today. He says the only witness who knew anything about the terrible affair was a colored boy about nineteen years old, a son of the murdered woman. He stated that about ten o'clock Saturday night some one pounded at McKay's door. The Major opened it and asked the person to enter. The man would not sit down, he said he only wanted a drink of water. Before he got ten steps away he heard gun shots. He also heard his mother scream, "they have killed Mr. McKay." The witness heard more shots and saw other men but it was too dark to know them. He described the man who called for water. The boy was badly frightened. Wilkowsky and Kilburn are afraid to return home.

**MOEN'S MOAN.**

**Born too Soon He is Cast off by His Pious Father to Poverty and Toil.**

**Jailed as a Blackmailer He Gives the Cruel Parent and Church Deacon Dead Away.**

**A Story That Reads Very Much Like a Dime Novel of Huge Proportions**

Providence, Dec. 1.—I cannot bear the strain any longer, "Doc" Wilson this morning, broken down in health and crying like a child, told the great secret which has existed between him and P. J. Moen, of Worcester, so many years.

The story was told in the presence of four reputable citizens who furnished it to the press.

"I am looked upon as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been bleeding that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog, but I will stand it no longer. I am more sinned against than sinning. My name is not Wilson, nor am I a son of Jonas Wilson."

**MY FATHER IS THE MAN**

who is accusing me of blackmail, and is named Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen of Worcester. Wilson then went on to tell the story of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is the son of Moen's first wife; that he was born a few months after marriage. Moen being a deacon and professing a high toned Christian, did not wish to face the scandal of such an early birth for his first born, so a bargain was made with James Wilson, of Danielsonville, Connecticut, a stage driver, by which the babe was transferred to the latter's care and

and lived and toiled in the humble sphere to which he says Moen consigned him, and it was not until he was a young man grown, that he learned the secret of his birth. For that secret he was indebted to the religious remorse of his supposed father, James Wilson, who, being on his death bed, told him who he was. After Wilson died the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face.

**THEIR FIRST MEETING.**

Wilson says was exactly as has been described. He did meet Moen that morning and after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done one who should be heir to all. Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad and would have driven him forth but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself, he said

"I WILL FORCE YOU TO ACKNOWLEDGE ME and the world shall know you for what you are." Then, "Doc" says, the banker deacon became alarmed and gave him \$1,000. By appointment he met Moen the next day, and consented to shield his father from shame. The father had, in the meantime, married again after the death of "Doc's" mother, and married into a family who would have scorned Moen, had they known of the scandal. Then according to Wilson's story, Wilson who knew the secret of his parentage seeing "Doc" had money and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge his claims upon him. Their demands increased and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the banker was spent, and Wilson says these demands upon him were so great and so exorbitant he was impoverished by them. The

**ENGLISY SUITS**

were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion and with Moen's money, because the latter feared his relationship with Wilson would come out some way in the trial. Wilson has letters which he says were written by Moen acknowledging the relationship and calling him "dear son." These letters Wilson produced to-day. He says he is the injured one, as instead of being reared as a gentleman brought up amid all the luxuries which his father's wealth could purchase, he was cast adrift REARED AS A PEASANT BOY, without education, without refinements, the life which would have been his, had his cruel parent done right. Wilson says he can no longer endure the calumnies with which he is assailed and that his confession of the secret is true in every respect.

**THE DEACON DENIES IT.**

Worcester, Dec. 1.—The announcement from Providence this evening that "Doc" Wilson had lifted the veil from the great Moen mystery caused a tremendous sensation. The bulletin boards were surrounded far into the night by crowds. The millionaire manufacturer was at prayer meeting when the announcement reached this city. The reporters gathered at the door of the Union church to waylay him. When he came forth one of them showed Mr. Moen a copy of a Providence paper containing the story, and proceeded to interview him on the subject, but he would say nothing aside from the statement that

**"DOC'S" STORY WAS A LIE.**

With difficulty he escaped the reporters and proceeded to his residence. A reporter called on him there at nine p. m. His son Phil came to the door with him. He was as cool and collected as though he had been called to the door on a matter of business of the simplest kind. When asked about the statement made by Wilson that he was his father, Moen said: "It is a lie, a downright lie." He then said my counsel has advised me not to talk with the newspaper men on the subject so you will excuse me if I decline to be interviewed. But you can see that he is nearly the end of his rope, just see how desperate the man is getting over such a story as that." Moen declined to state anything further.

**Advice to Mothers.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Wine, Women and Wealth.**

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Minor T. Ames, the millionaire coal merchant, is a victim of Theodore S. Mize, his confidential book-keeper and shiner and the secretary of the Chicago & Winok Coal and Coke company. The robbery that is estimated at \$100,000 may exceed that. Mize had absolute control of the money of the company and the private funds of Ames. Mize is one of the most well known men in local business and social circles. The case is the old story—wine, women and ruin. The father and mother of Mize were seen at their residence. They admitted the truth of some of the charges but said the amount taken had been greatly exaggerated. They said he had overdrawn his account. That when Ames returned from Europe Theodore confessed and turned over his residence to his employer, and this together with what his parents gave made a balance in favor of their son. Mize stood at the office door looking gloomily out as the reporter entered.

"I don't wish to say anything now," he said "until I have talked with Ames. There are, as you know, always two sides to every story and this no exception to the rule."

**EXTRADITION.**

**The New Americo-Japan Treaty—The President's Proclamation Thereon.**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The following is the proclamation of the President promulgating the extradition treaty with Japan, which was ratified after being amended by the Senate last June:

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, A treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, for the extradition of criminals, was concluded and signed at the city of Tokio on the 29th day of April, 1886, which treaty was amended by the senate of the United States and being in the English language, is word for word as follows: and

WHEREAS, by the terms of the said treaty, it becomes operative sixty days after the exchange of the ratification thereof; and

WHEREAS, the respective ratifications of the same, were exchanged in the city of Tokio on the 27th day of Sept. 1886. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end, that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the third day of November, in the year of our Lord 1886, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, By the President.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

**A SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY.**

The high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions of the present treaty all persons being accused or convicted of one of the following crimes or offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the one party shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other.

1. Murder and assault with intent to commit murder.  
2. Counterfeiting, or altering money or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties, and the utterance or circulation of the same.  
3. Forgery, or altering or uttering what is forged or altered.  
4. Embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

Fifth—robbery.  
Sixth—burglary.  
Seventh—The act of entering or of breaking and entering an office of the government or public authorities or offices of the bank trust company, insurance or other companies with the intent to commit felony therein.  
Eighth—perjury or subordination of perjury.  
Ninth—rape.  
Tenth—Arson.  
Eleventh—Piracy by the laws of nation.

Twelfth—Murder, assault with intent to kill and manslaughter on the high seas on board ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.  
Thirteenth—Malicious destruction or attempt to destroy railway trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices and other buildings when the act injures human life.

If any persons demanded be held for trial in the country in which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial, provided the trial be for the crimes for which the fugitive is demanded, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to trial or punishment for political offense the surrender shall not take place nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for a political offense committed prior to his extradition, or for any offense other than in respect of which extradition is granted, and neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have power to deliver them if deemed proper.

—Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

**KILLED AT SEA.**

**The Singular Accident Which Befel the Steamer Westerland.**

**She Ships a Huge Wave With Fatal Effect—List of the Killed.**

New York, Dec. 2.—The steamer Westerland, from Antwerp, which arrived here to-day reports that on November 27th, encountered a terrific hurricane from the northwest, during which an immense sea struck the vessel over the bows, staving in the turtle back and killing four seamen and two steerage passengers, and injuring fifteen other seamen and passengers.

The deck was crushed in and buried the unfortunate beneath a mass of wood and iron debris. The next instant the water swept along the gang ways of the main deck carrying several persons with it. The crash was terrific but before the appalling nature of the accident was realized by the passengers the officers of the ship had all the men available engaged in the work of rescuing. The injured were carried to the intermediate cabin which was transformed into a hospital. Four seamen were found to have been

**KILLED OUTRIGHT.**

They were R. Sandgen, aged 57, of Antwerp. His skull was crushed to a jelly. Gus Duart, aged 43, of Antwerp, crushed to death beneath a heavy iron beam. He leaves a wife and three children.

E. Decock, 26 years old, of Antwerp, unmarried. He was found pinned to the main deck by the jagged end of an iron stanchion which had pierced his abdomen. Henry Jahnens, aged 27, unmarried. His legs broken and his throat cut.

The two others killed were storage passengers, Max Frank, eighteen years old, of Germany, and Gabriel Livadiere, aged seventeen, of Constantinople. Frank's abdomen was cut open and his skull fractured. He died at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Livadiere sustained internal injuries which caused death five hours after Frank expired.

**THE INJURED SEAMEN ARE**

Second boatswain, Neal Hansen, left leg and arm broken.  
Niles Olsen, both legs broken and injured.  
Henry Verstraeten, both legs broken and chest bruised.

Francis Frank, Charles Bedo and Fred. Hilman escaped with slight bruises.

**THE PASSENGERS INJURED**

were as follows:  
James Livadiere, both arms were broken. He is a brother of the young passenger who died of his injuries.  
Max Kagle, leg broken.  
Julius Weil, severe contusion on back and abdomen.  
F. Tassani, three ribs broken and lungs punctured.

William Harcomb, of New York, leg broken and arm dislocated.  
E. Sohmer, severe scalp wounds.  
Gus Braun, severe contusions on back and thigh and face badly cut.  
James Chartman, arm broken.  
Martin Neiser, ankle sprained and back bruised.

The dead were buried at sea. Affecting scenes were witnessed at the hospital when the passengers inquired about their injured friends. Everything possible was done for the relief of the injured. The cabin passengers showed their sympathy with the unfortunates with many kindly acts, and raised

**A PURSE OF 20,000 FRANCS.**

to be distributed among the families of the dead and injured. When the Westerland reached port, the injured passengers were transferred to the hospital. An inspection of the vessel afforded some idea of the terrible blow she had received. The crushed deck was known as the forward whale back. It was constructed of four inch pine planks resting upon massive iron beams, these in turn were upheld by three inch iron rod stanchions. The vast volume of water struck the whale back about 15 feet from the stern and crushed in a section 29 feet in length and extending the full width of the ship.

**SECOND OFFICER EBAFF**

made the following statement: "We left Antwerp on Saturday, November 20 with sixty-nine cabin and 374 steerage passengers and a full cargo. At 2:30 o'clock Saturday p. m., Nov. 27 were in latitude 47 degrees 49 minutes, longitude 43 degrees 55 minutes, I was on the main bridge when I noticed an enormous wave on the star board bow. The next instant another towering wave joined it from the port side, they seemed to leap into the air as they united. They must have been forty feet high as I saw their united mass above the lower yard of the foremast. Then came a crash of the water upon the deck, it seemed louder than a dozen cannons fired at once. The water swept from one end to the other of the main deck carrying everything before it. The disaster was

**NOT MET WITH IN A STORM.**

Merely a good strong breeze was blowing from the Southwest with a chopping sea. The vessel was steaming at half speed, nine knots an hour. The day was clear and most of the cabin passengers were below. A group of sailors on the upper deck were, under what is technically known as the forward "turtle back," walking around them were several steerage passengers who were idly watching the sailors making "Sennel," a material for matting used for sails. The first officers were below. It was the Star board watch and the captain and several officers were on the deck, the latter being on the bridge.

**When You Want The Best**

Call on Philip Hahn, manufacturer and dealer in harness, collars, blankets, robes, currysoms, bridles, brushes, saddles or anything in the harness line. Remember the place, 117 second street, near market house, Sedalia, Mo. 11—23 wsm.

**UTTERLY DISCOURAGED**

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a safe, sure and quick cure. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

G. W. Oakes, Filley, Mo., says: "Athlophoros has done more for my rheumatism than anything I have tried. I have paid out three or four hundred dollars for doctors' and other medicines, but nothing did me any good until I found Athlophoros."

F. L. Davis, Insurance and Loan Agent at Missouri Valley, Iowa, says: "I have used Athlophoros, and it cured me completely. Several years ago while away in an adjoining town on business, my attention was called to this medicine by a physician and friend, who showed me a bottle and package, and made the remark, that if I was ever troubled with rheumatism, use this medicine and it will soon cure you. About two years ago, my legs suddenly began to swell and pain, particularly at the knee joints; on my right knee there was a bright red spot, that pained me most. In a few days I was aware it was rheumatism, my legs and feet kept on swelling, until I could not move my toes, and for many days and nights I was obliged to sit, eat and sleep in a large chair. I placed myself in the care of a physician, but he did me no good. I then abandoned the medicine I had been using, and commenced with Athlophoros. The first three doses relieved me, and with one bottle I was well."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills. For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, disease of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c. Athlophoros Pills are unequalled. It

**"It Went Off."**

Hiram T. Swope called on Recorder Conner yesterday, and in a stage whisper informed him that he wanted a license for matrimonial prerequisites between himself and Miss Maggie Benscoter.

"Don't talk so loud," said the genial recorder, "there is the BAZOO scribe behind the rails; he may get it in the paper."

"Well, don't let him blow it now, for the thing might not go off, you know, to-night."

Mr. Swope retired, but soon after returned with his would be bride. The necessary papers were issued and the couple retired to Judge O'Rear's office, where the thing did go off in the Judge's usual happy style, and the newly wedded departed with the best wishes of the court house attaches, though it was too cold for them to throw their old shoes after them.

**No More Divorces.**

"The Salvation Army is a nuisance" said Circuit Clerk Ingram yesterday to a reporter.

"In what way?" inquired the seeker for information.  
"They have too strong a tendency to cripple court business."

"In what particular branch is their influence felt?"  
"Well, in the circuit court it is in the divorce business; I have not had a single divorce suit filed since they came to town and if they stay I think the last one now filed will be withdrawn before January."

**Gardner's Complaint.**

J. S. Gardner is a farmer who resides near the city and occasionally comes to town to dispose of his farm product. He was in town yesterday and in order to save a few rods drive, drove his team over the Second street sidewalk of market square. Officer Prentice promptly arrested him much to his disgust and anger. When brought before Recorder Levens Gardner gave vent to his indignation and declared he would warn everybody to stay away from Sedalia if they could not be allowed to drive across a sidewalk without being arrested and said he had "bought his last dollars worth in the d— town."

His honor said in consideration of the loss of his valuable custom and patronage, he felt in duty bound to fine him \$3 for the benefit of the unfortunate city.

"Make it a dollar and I'll pay it but I'll never pay \$3," said Gardner.

"You are fined \$3 sir, and can settle with the marshal."

Gardner wanted Marshal Jackson to take a dollar and let him go. On his declining to do so Gardner grew very indignant and finally raised the ire of the marshal until he summarily bounced him to the lockup. Finding it was \$3 or a nights free lodging, Gardner put up the money and left vowing vengeance on Sedalia and its officials.

**NOW—The Time to Speculate.**

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our book, which will be forwarded free on application. H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker, 38 Broad, and 34 New Sts., New York City